



USE OF SALT AS FOOD

Its impurities are chiefly elements of Value to Plant Growth, While in Moderate Quantity it Aids Digestion in Animals

Pure salt is composed of only two simple elements, sodium and chlorine, 29.4 per cent of the former and 69.6 per cent of the latter. But common salt purchased as dairy, barreled or bagged and land salt, contains small quantities of impurities. These impurities, the chemist tells us are gypsum, which is calcium sulphate; chloride of lime and chloride of magnesium. About 92 to 97 per cent of land, dairy and barreled salt is composed of sodium chloride. Neither of these elements of sodium chloride is essential to plant growth, and therefore, pure salt is not a direct food for plants, but among the impurities of common salt are substances essential to plant growth and therefore of manurial value.

Gypsum contains lime and sulphur, chlorides of lime and magnesium containing respectively lime and magnesium, both essential to plant growth. Therefore 92 to 97 per cent of the total weight of salt has no direct manurial value, but a small percentage, 1.5 to 6.5, may have. It is only the sodium chloride of common salt that benefits animals. The impurities here have no value. The constituents, sodium and chlorine, though not essential to plant growth, are essential to animal growth. It is just as essential that animals have salt as nitrogenous matter; without either one animals cannot exist long.

Though not an essential substance in vegetable matter, all plants contain more or less salt. The quantity contained, however, is not sufficient for the animal's requirements; an additional quantity should be supplied in the food. It is a very common practice for farmers to salt their animals once every week or two. This is not the best way to salt animals. Salted in this way they consume three or four times the quantity that should be taken in any one day. This excessive amount has a bad effect on animals' nutrition. In a few days the animals not being able to store up a supply in the system, are insufficiently supplied. Animals should have free access to salt when at all possible. The elements of salt are essential constituents in certain of the digestive fluids. In the gastric juice, for instance, the digestive fluid of the fourth stomach of ruminants, as cows and sheep, corresponding to the single stomach of nonruminants as horses, chlorine is essential. Without it the fluid loses its digestive power. Independently of imparting flavor, salt does aid digestion. Probably the greatest objection to irregular salting is the excessive amount eaten at one time when fed in this way. It has several objectionable sequelae; one is the increased urinary secretions, causing thirst and excessive drinking. This increased urinary secretion is accompanied by an increased destruction of nitrogenous tissue in the animal's system, which means a decrease in weight and a waste of food. Irregular salting has other bad effects, and to practice it means at least a degree of derangement of the digestive system and a loss of flesh and feed. A supply should be kept in a little box or manger where the animals can take and lick it when ever they desire. They themselves are best able to judge of the quantity required each day. Rock salt seems to be most suitable for feeding to animals. A lump of rock salt may be kept in the feed boxes of horses, cows and sheep. Cooked feed should always be salted before being fed, as the cooking eliminates the salt in the food to a large extent.

Aged Sows the Best for Breeding

An investigation at the Iowa experiment station to discover the influence of the age sows upon the prolificacy and the weight and growth of the pigs they produced gave some interesting results. It was found, for example, that fifteen sows bred at eight or nine months averaged 7.23 pigs per litter, while fourteen sows about 24 months old averaged 9.6 pigs per litter, and aged sows averaged 10.6 pigs per litter. Pigs from the younger sows weighed on an average 2.39 pounds per pig, from the two year old sows, 2.63, and from the aged sows 2.61 pounds. When about six weeks old the pigs from the young sows made an average daily gain of .32 pounds, while the pigs from the two year old sows gained .40 pounds. No data are given on the gain of the pigs from the aged sows.

Stated in another way it was found that the two year old sows farrowed 24 per cent more pigs than the young sows, while the old sows farrowed 30 per cent more. The weight of the pigs from the two year old sows was 9 per cent greater than that of the young sows, while the pigs from the old sows were 12 per cent larger than from the young sows. The pigs from the two year old sows made a more rapid gain than those from the young sows, amounting to 26 per cent. In each instance the older sows farrowed more pigs a litter, heavier pigs at birth, and their pigs made the most rapid growth after birth—Coburn's "Swine in America."

An uncomfortable suffering pig can not be a profitable one.

Our guess is that it is right hard for the influenza germ to approach a man who surrounds himself with a five-cent smoke screen.

Sometimes it sounds like the watch on the Rhine has become an alarm clock.

No man ever acquired a lasting brand of popularity by knocking.

After a man has been married so long he becomes acclimated.

Give the Dispatch your next job work.

FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION

Preparing Show Birds—Good Physical Condition, Handsome Plumage and Careful Grooming Essential

Every fowl whether young or mature, should be in first class show condition when it enters the exhibition hall. The plumage should be the standard length for the breed, lustrous and plentiful, the head bright red in color and the comb developed to the required size. The specimen should appear in handsome dress, good physical condition, and trained to exhibit his good qualities to advantage. Careful training imparts to a bird sufficient confidence to assume and hold desired poses under show room conditions. If possible obtain exhibition coops similar to those used at the show you will attend. Cover the floor with short straw or a mixture of bran and straw for feathered leg breeds. Two months before the show place the birds you intend to exhibit in the coops at night. Visit the coops as frequently as you can and handle the birds often. Carry them around under the arm, open their wings and examine the under-color and accustom them to every movement of the judge. It is not advisable or necessary to keep the show birds confined in the training coops. A day at a time is sufficient. Then, allow them the run of the house for two or three days.

It is necessary to examine show birds carefully at least ten weeks before the show. Remove all imperfect feathers in the hope that they may be replaced by feathers of standard color. Frequently a colored feather showing a little white along the edge of the web will molt out perfectly when the fowl is well fed on sour milk mash, meat, and grain. Never pluck a new feather—one in which the quill is filled with fluid—as it will invariably return partially white. A few days before the exhibition examine your birds again and pluck the imperfect feathers. It is quite a problem to determine the best procedure when there is foreign color in some of the large feathers on the wings or tail. If the color is a cause for disqualification, there is no justification for shipping the bird to the show. What is best to do will depend upon the quality of the specimen in other sections and upon the amount of defective color in the wings. Usually these defects occur in similar feathers in both wings.

All white fowls must be washed and most fowls of other colors can be improved in appearance by washing, fluffing and grooming before the show. For white birds have three tubs filled with (1) warm soft or rain water; (2) warm, soft or rain water; (3) warm, soft or rain water colored the proper shade to flush and blue white goods. Use a good white or castile soap and a large sponge and a nail brush. Have the temperature of the room 80 or 85 degrees and bring the birds to clean exhibition coops, the floors of which should be covered with fresh dry shavings. Wash the males first. Clean the shanks and feet with the nail brush, soap and water. Insert the bird in tub (1) and push it down under the water several times until the plumage is wet through; make a heavy lather with the sponge and soap and thoroughly wash the plumage with the sponge, open the wings and sponge them in the direction of the feathers. (In fact always wash the length of the feather from the quill to the tip and not across it.) Keep the bird's head out of the soapy water if possible; sponge the soap off the bird, and remove to tub (2). Press it under the water several times, allow it to stand and drip for a few seconds, and then dip it twice in tub (3) containing the bluing water. Remove the bird from the water, hold its legs firmly and raise it up and down quickly, so that it will flap and expand its wings and tail and shake out the water. Do not use a towel to dry a white bird.

Move the exhibition coop near the fire or some heat, so that the bird will dry. Lifting up the plumage of the breast and opening the feathers of the fluff while drying has a tendency to increase the apparent size of these sections. It is necessary to examine the white birds frequently if the coops are near a stove to guard against overheating them or scorching or curling their feathers. The shanks and feet of exhibition fowls must be absolutely clean and well polished. To overcome rough scales rub the legs twice daily with a cloth dipped in kerosene, and a short time before the show wash them thoroughly. Use a good scouring soap, woolen cloth, and warm rain water. Remove any old or rough scales and also the dirt between the scales. The latter can be taken out with tooth picks. Dry the shanks and apply a solution of equal parts of sweet oil and alcohol. Then warm a woolen cloth and scrape a little beeswax on it. The warmth will melt the wax, and the shanks should then be polished with the waxed cloth.

Before shipping the birds to the exhibition apply the sweet oil and alcohol solution to the face and comb. If you are showing white birds, fill their plumage, after washing and after thoroughly dry, with equal parts of bran and rice flour. Some exhibitors urge cornstarch, which is equally satisfactory. This prevents the plumage becoming soiled, and when the starch is shaken out at the show and the fowl are groomed they apparently take a higher polish. However, the coops must have wooden or muslin tops and sides to prevent rain coming in contact with the starched plumage. The final grooming is accomplished with a silk handkerchief, rubbing and polishing the feathers until the plumage has a higher luster.

Tillie Clinger says she dreamed last night somebody died and left a couple of kids on her hands but when she waked up she found she had gone to bed with her gloves on.

As we understand it a pan-German is a regular German who wants to postpone pay day.

Moreover, autumn leaves are poetical in proportion as you don't have to get rid of them with a rake.

Perhaps it is impolite to be too personal, but what are you doing to help win the war?

Political Advertisement.



RUSSELL MCKAY
For
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
Democratic Ticket

Qualified by Legal Training and Business Experience

DESCRIBES FARM HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTING

Two methods of keeping simple household farm accounts are described in a new publication from the United States Department of Agriculture entitled "Farm Household Accounts," Farmers' Bulletin 964. The suggestions contained in it should be very helpful to women who are endeavoring to keep some record of the varying income and outgo of food supplies and especially to those who wish to keep track of household expenses as related to farm business.

One method given is to record the purchases or money paid out without classifying the expenditures, and the other is to classify when the record is made. Both ways are practical and are intended to suggest how household accounts may be kept rather than to outline any hard and fast system for all families to follow.

The needs and habits of sheep differ widely from those of horses, cattle, and swine, but present no problems that will not be met by interested study and observation supported by satisfactory returns. The way boys in sheep clubs have mastered the principles of sheep raising is ample proof of this statement.

Fattening steers on grass and cottonseed cake is nearly always more profitable than grazing them without feed. The use of a small amount of corn in addition to the cottonseed cake has proved profitable.

A company, owned chiefly by O. C. Barber, the match manufacturer, has just opened a new plant on the shore of Lake Erie. The salt is reached by drilling to a depth of about 2,000 feet, then great thickness of solid rock salt are found. Fresh water is forced down the wells and the salt dissolved into brine, which is raised by pumping and goes through various processes of settling, purifying and steam heat evaporation.

The natives of the Andes have a method of preserving potatoes, which consists of alternate freezing and thawing until all the moisture is removed. The resulting product is known as chuño, and it can be stored for months and even years, without fear of deterioration. Pressed into little bullet shaped pieces, chuño is universally offered for sale in the market, and is one of the chief foods of the native population.

A royal palace, consisting of what is known as the "white tower," appears to have been the beginning of the Tower of London. It was commenced by William the Conqueror and finished by William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a battlement. Several succeeding kings added to it, and King Edward III erected the church. In 1323, the old white tower was rebuilt, and the rest of the Charles II a great number of additions were made to the new buildings in the tower were completed in 1850.

Political Advertisement.



HORACE W. SPEAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR
COMMISSIONER

Election, November 5th, 1918

A resident of Goschen Township, near Sebring

Your Support will be Appreciated

—The Dispatch is \$1.50 per year.

TO THE VOTERS

We submit for your consideration the following list of Republican Candidates, every one of whom is a loyal and patriotic American, Democratic statements to the contrary notwithstanding, and all are pledged to support the principles of the Republican Party. They are all capable of performing the duties of the various offices to which they aspire and we have no hesitancy in recommending them to your most earnest consideration.



For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Governor,
FRANK B. WILLIS.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CLARENCE J. BROWN.

For Secretary of State,
HARVEY C. SMITH.

For Treasurer of State,
RUDOLPH W. ARCHER.

For Attorney General,
JOHN G. PRICE.

For Representative to Congress,
JOHN G. COOPER.

For State Senator,
HENRY W. DAVIS.

For Representative to General Assembly,
(Three to Elect)
EDWARD L. DONAHAY.

HARRY M. DUNSPAUGH.

JAMES A. GREEN.

For Clerk of Courts,
JESSE G. FRANCIS.

For Sheriff,
BEN MORRIS.

For Auditor,
ELIAS M. FAUST.

For County Commissioner,
(Three to Elect)
DAVID J. MORGAN.

ALLEN SHALE.

HORACE W. SPEAR.

For Treasurer,
WILLIAM W. MARSHALL.

For Recorder,
MARTIN F. FLYNN.

For Surveyor,
GEORGE M. MONTGOMERY.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
JARED P. HUXLEY.

For Coroner,
E. HENRY JONES.

JUDICIAL TICKET

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
(Vote for Two)

X **R. M. WANAMAKER.**

Z **JAMES E. ROBINSON.**

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
(Vote for not more than one)

X **JOHN POLLOCK.**

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
(Vote for not more than One)

X **W. S. ANDERSON.**

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
(Vote for not more than One.)

X **DAVID G. JENKINS.**

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
(Vote for not more than One.)

X **A. B. CALVIN.**

Instructions

Bear in mind always that these names rotate on regular ballot. You will therefore have to remember the candidates for which you intend to vote. Better still take this leaflet with you to the polls to guard against mistakes.

Issued by
The Mahoning County Republican Executive Committee
Isaac M. Hogg, Chairman
J. W. Rogers, Secretary

PUBLIC SALE

On account of ill health in the family, I have decided to quit farming and will offer for sale on what is known as the George Wonseller farm, situated 2 miles south of New Buffalo and 2 miles northwest of

EAST LEWISTOWN
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1918

Commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., Eastern time the following property:

2 Head Horses

Consisting of Bay Horse 7 years old, weight 1400; Bay Horse 8 years old, weight 1150.

2 Grade Holstein Cows

8 and 3 years old.

26 HEAD OF HOGS

Consisting of 3 Brood Sows, one with 7 pigs 3 weeks old; 16 Pigs, 12 weeks old.

One Farm Wagon, new Low Down Rude Manure Spreader, Oliver Sulky Plow, set Heavy Work Harness, nearly new; Weeder, 2-horse Cultivator, 1-horse Cultivator, new Hay Rigging, two sets Single Driving Harness, two Horse Collars, Sleigh and Bells, new American Cream Separator, Cyphers Incubator Hay Fork, Pulleys and 135 feet of Rope, Hay by the ton, Oats by the bushel and many other articles.

Terms—3 months credit on all sums over \$10 by giving bankable note; under \$10 cash.

Charles Agnew, Auctioneer.

ELMER CULLAR.

PUBLIC SALE

Having more stock than we care to winter, will sell at our residence, 5 miles north of Salem and 2½ miles east of Patmos, at

HICKORY, O.

Thursday, Nov. 7, 1918

Commencing at 1 P. M. Eastern time, the following property, to-wit:

14 Head of Cattle

Consisting of 8 Grade Holstein Heifers, 2 with calves by their sides, 6 coming fresh this winter; 4 Thoroughbred Holssteins consisting of one registered Bull 3 years old, 3 registered Cows coming fresh in March and April.

1 Good Horse

Gelding 2 years old, black, will make a 1500 or 1600 pound horse.

6 HEAD OF SHETLAND PONIES

Consisting of registered Mare 9 years old, 2 Fillies, 2 Stallion Colts, about 5 months old, eligible to register; Gelding.

8 PIGS, 6 WEEKS OLD

Buggy and Harness, 2-horse Cultivator, Superior Grain Drill, No. 5 I. H. C. Manure Spreader, 2-horse Wagon with Hay Rigging, and many other articles.

Terms—4 months credit on all sums over \$5.00 with bankable note; under \$5.00, cash.

Parshai & Durr, Auctioneers.

MARY C. BOWMAN.

Favor the Dispatch with a trial order for Job Printing.



TO YOU

who made it possible for this bank to go "OVER THE TOP" in the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign, we extend our sincere thanks.

Our quota was \$ 90,000.00
We sold 143,400.00

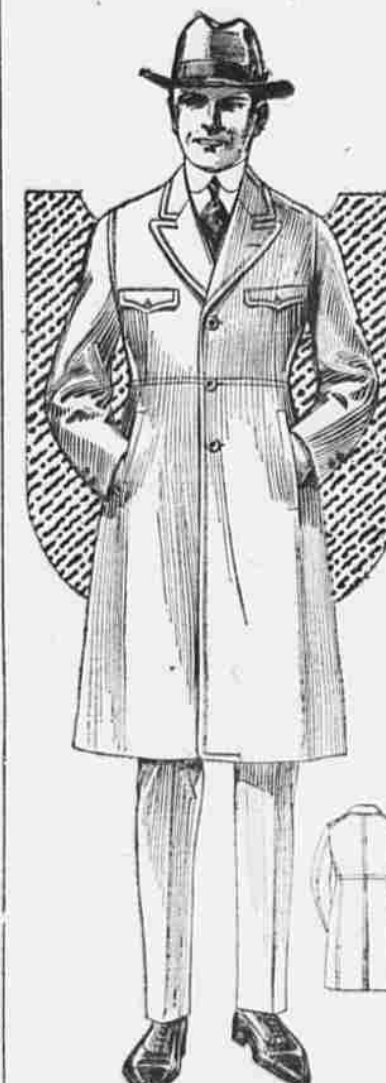
The Farmers National Bank
Canfield, Ohio

D. Campbell, Prest.
H. J. Beardsley, Vice Prest.

Mark H. Liddle, Cashier
T. C. Rose, Asst. Cashier.

Winter's Greatest Stocks of
Suits and Overcoats
For Men and Young Men

\$20
to **\$40**



Showing all the newest and best styles.

Suits in fancy worsteds, cashmeres, all wool serges, flannel, etc.

Overcoats in fancy chevots, and Scotch and nub effects, also Meltons.

All sizes—for every build.

Our chain-store system and direct-to-you selling plan safeguard you against unnecessarily high prices.

Goodlow's
Good Clothes

107 and 109 W. Federal St. YOUNGSTOWN, O.
Our Own Retail Stores at Akron, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Reading, Pittsburgh (3 stores), Syracuse, Wilkes-Barre

PUBLIC SALE

Having decided to quit farming, I will offer for sale on the Albert Pabst farm, 2 1/4 miles east of Smith's Corners and 3/4 mile north-west of

CORNERSBURG

Wednesday, November 6, 1918

Commencing at 10 o'clock Eastern time, the following property, to-wit:

23 Head of Cattle

Consisting of 14 head of registered Holssteins, Korndyke and De Kol strain; 8-year-old registered Cow, due to freshen February 22; 5-year-old registered Cow, due to freshen June 1; 3-year-old registered Cow, due to freshen March 6; 3-year-old registered Cow, due to freshen June 12; 2-year-old registered Heifer, due to freshen February 17; 6 registered Heifers, from 6 to 15 months old; 3 Bulls—Sir Deerde Artis De Kol, No. 221437, sire and dam of bull having an average record of 25 pounds butter in 7 days; 2 bulls 4 and 6 months old, 6 grade Cows, 2 due to freshen by day of sale; 2-year-old Heifer, Yearling Heifer, Heifer 6 months old.

5 Head of Horses

Consisting of 2 Work Horses weighing 1250 each, 5-year-old Black Mare weighing 1150, 4-year-old Black Mare weighing 1200, Driving Mare.

Heavy Two-horse Wagon, Low Truck Wagon, Spring Wagon, Milk Wagon, Buggy, large Coal Bed, Coal Chute, Surrey, Spring Wagon Bed, Deering Binder, Osborne Mowing Machine, Corn Binder, Deering Dump Rake, Tedder, Corn King Manure Spreader, Land Roller, Deering Disk, Harrow, Acme Harrow, 2 Oliver Chilled Walking Plows, 11-hoe Superior Grain Drill, Two-horse Cultivator, one-horse Cultivator, Shovel Plow, Flat Bottom Rigging, Hay Rigging, Bob Sled, Hay Loader, Buggy Pole, set Dump Boards, 2 pairs Boat Runners, Dump Scrapers, 2-wheeled Scraper, 2 sets Work Harness, Log Chains, Hay Fork, Hoes, Manure Forks, Easlake Fork, Fair Nose Bags, Stable Blankets, Milk Cooler, Milk Cans, 10-gallon Barrel Churn, 60-egg incubator, 400 bushels Oats, 30 tons Hay, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; over \$5.00 a credit of 6 months without interest by giving a note with approved security. 2 per cent discount for cash.

Parshai & Durr, Auctioneers.

M. J. SCHRUM.

Lunch Will be Served at Noon.